STORY WHERE THEIR TREET, THEREBOAY, THE RESELVE

# NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

### STRICKEN CHICAGO. THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

-FORTY-ONE RUFFIANS SHOT ON TUESDAY NIGHT-THE: STREETS PATROLLED BY SOL-DIERS AND ARMED CITIZENS-THE FINAN-

Chicago, Oct. 11.- The fire is completely subed and has not spread since noon yesterday. the burned district, about nine square miles, verything is a mass of ruins, though the bank

The city is practically under martial law, for the reets were patrolled all night by squads of soldiers d citizens. All the members of the Fire and theves, burglars, and incendiaries were arrested last night, and they were generally disposed of in a mmary manner. It is rumored that 41 ruffians were shot during the night. The station-houses are dec filled with prisoners. The Mayor has issued a ssion of any act tending to endanger property, and says that, with the help of God and Gen. Sheri

The destruction of the water works was complete and yesterday water had to be hauled by teams from miles. To-day, however, water was let into the pipes in the South Division, and now all the popuated portions of the city are supplied with it.

A great deal of suffering has occurred among the people who were obliged to camp out on the prairie since Monday night. Quite a number of deaths have resulted from exposure. Gen. Sheridan issued soo tents last evening, and 10,000 more will be issued kinds of vehicles to earry water and provisions to the starving people, and are bringing them into the thurches and school-houses on the West and South Sides. Immense quantities of provisions have arnved, many car-loads being cooked and sending more at present. Twenty car-leads of pronati, and 20 cars from St. Louis. Large quantities of provisions have arrived from other cities. New-Work has made tenders of large amounts of money, many of her citizens giving \$10,000 each. The Common Council has passed an ordinance fixing the price of bread at eight cents for a loaf of 12 ounces, and fixing a penalty of \$10 for a violation of this ordinance. All the railroads leading out of Chicago are earrying, free of charge, such of the homeless as have friends in other places. The Relief Committee from Cincinnati are put-

ting the munificent contributions of that city into shape which will not only prove of great practical benefit to the sufferers, but will make the assistance rendered permanent for the Winter. They are erecting an immense soup house, complete in all details, at the rear of the freight depot of the Great Eastern Railroad, in the vicinity of west-side. By to-morrow they will be ready to distribute 6,000 gallons of soup daily. Shanties are building upon open lots in convenient localities, and will be made as comfortable as possible for temporary occupancy.

About 500 people escaped on a barge, which fortunately lay in one of the slips in the river. They floated out and down to a pier, whence a steamer towed them out in the lake, where they re-

Two eight-cylinder presses of The Chicago Tribune are all right, and are ready for use as soon as steam can be attached. The Cook County National Bank resumed business this morning at No. 68 Wabashave., all the funds and papers of value of the bank being saved. There is great strife to obtain fooms and stores for the resumption of business. Every effort is fmaking to prevent any delay in

mails for the North-West. Geo. S. Bangs, superintendent of the railway mail service, one of the oldest and most efficient post-office men in the country, is now here, and everything possible will be done to reorganize the mail service at once.

E. A. Ireton, adjuster of the Phonix Insurance Company, expresses the opinion that the conflagration was promoted and aggravated through not originated by incendiarism. He saw flames burst from building, in one instance, several blocks from the fire, the flames apparently coming from the inside. The total loss he estimates at \$200,000,000.

The following insurance items have been gathered from trustworthy sources. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool loses \$133,000; the Imperial of Liverpool, \$900,000; the North British of Liverpool, \$2,700,000. Good authority foots up the losses of the Liverpool and London insurance companies at \$4,500,000. The Ætna of Hartford and the Home of New-York have each \$6,000,000 of insurance in this city, and about \$4,000,000 each in the burned district. The Phonix of Hartford has \$700,000 insurance here. The Commercial (Mutual) of Cleveland loses \$300, 000, their entire capital, but the stockholders have subscribed \$200,000, and the Company will commence anew. The Pacific and Occidental Company lose their entire assets. The President of the International Company telegraphs that he will be here in 36 hours prepared to pay all their losses, amounting to \$800,000. The Tradesmen's of New-York losestonly \$15,000, which is already paid. Messrs, Field, Leiter & Co. had \$3,100,000 insurance on their stock, J. Farwell \$1,500,000, and Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co., \$800,000 The new Pacific Hotel Company had \$150,000 on their building, which was held by its creditors as collateral. All the Chicago insurance companies are

All the banks in the city will, with scarcely doubt, be able to resume business. A number of bank vaults have been opened, and their contents. without exception, were uninjured. Every bank in the city claims that in time it will be able to pay

every dollar of its indebtedness. The total loss of grain is now definitely ascer tained to be 1,600,000 bushels. Four vessels were loaded with grain for the East, to-day, and the east ern movement will continue, as there are fully

LATER.—The financial prospect is hourly brighten ing. The Republic Insurance Company of this city expect to pay every dollar of their risks. This is an extremely gratifying fact, as it gives assurance that our home companies may be in a better condition

than was at first anticipated. A meeting of Chicago bankers was held this afternoon, at which all the National and private banks were represented, for the purpose of consultation as to the course to be pursued by the banking interests of this city. Mr. Coolbaugh was selected chairman. On taking the chair he made a few re marks, in the course of which he said that there are evidences that the disaster is great as estimated, and that aggregate the insurance companies monid be able to pay at least 50 per cent upon the

total amount of insurance losses. He expressed his individual opinion that the banks were solvent, and would pay every dollar of their indebtedness; but to accomplish this uniformity of action was neces-The deposits amount to \$20,000,000 or \$30, 000,000, and of that sum, perhaps in the aggregate. 25, 30, 35, or 40 per cent is immediately available. The principal thing for the meeting to determine was how should they proceed in the transaction of their business. Immediate resumption was thought impracticable, but some plan should be adopted by which the business of the city and country could be protected and facilities extended to the

A Committee consisting of Mr. Smith, Chairman Mr. Blair of the Merchants' National Bank, Mr. Pearce of the Third National, Mr. Ramsey, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, was appointed to frame resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. Several representatives of railroad lines being present desired concert of action, and a committee of four was appointed to confer with the railroad representa tives. In order to give the committees time to prepare reports, the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock -morrow morning.

In Chicago there were 14 whisky distilleries prior to the fire. These had a daily producing capacity of 35,000 gallons, the tax on which yielded the Government the sum of \$22,750 daily.

The Mayor has sent the following dispatch to all the Committees and other persons sending aid to our suffering people :

the money subject to my order, instead of purchasing supplies. This will prevent our receiving an excess of articles, and enable us to buy those we most need, such as shelter and fuel, which will be so necessary during the coming Winter.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

THE INSURANCE CRISIS. BETTER PROSPECT-THE FORTHCOMING IN-SURANCE CONVENTION - REPORTS FROM VARIOUS COMPANIES.

There was much less excitement though no less activity yesterday, in the neighborhood of the various insurance companies which are known to be interested the Chicago fire. One fact alone pointedly leads to the assumption that the loss is far from being so disastrous as the first accounts seemed to warrant. The companies which on Tuesday either could not or would not and willing yesterday to give the details of their liabilities and assets. The result was evidently not so dire as they had anticipated. Much anxiety was expressed for the arrival of the Cunard steamship Cuba, which was due yesterday morning, G. W. Miller, the Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, who ger in her. Mr. Miller can do much to relieve the embarrassment under which many of the companies are ow laboring by allowing them to use his personal ausiness. Mr. Miller, alone, can give any trustworthy permission for such action. He can, and doubtless State legislation for the protection of such companies as may, in the interests of their clients and stockholders, think it desirable to adopt such a course. The general feeling is that under such exceptional circumstances the Legislature will indorse any sanction that Mr. Miller may give to the raising of extra capital, especially if the apital be raised by the directors themselves.

It is a matter of great gratification in insurance circles that the National Convention of the Superintendents of all the State Insurance Departments meets on the 18th of this month at the Underwriters' Hall in this city. This Convention will include nearly every State in the Union; and it is hoped that important and beneficial action will be taken with regard to insurance rates during session. Its probable action is foreshadowed the universal desire for the submission to Legislatures of the various States of a niform scheme of insurance. Such a scheme, monopoly, is absolutely necessary. For some time past there has been a war of competition, which has seriously assets are reported at \$127,000. They will continue business success, and this war has again been complicated by a serious difference between the companies and the brokers. The rates of insurance, though perhaps founded on trustworthy statistics, have been totally insufficient to make up the excessive cost of agencies and of commissions to brokers, in many cases 25 per cent of the premiums. Many of the companies have already returned to the old rates of the National Board. These rates are about 25 per cent higher than those lately demanded, but they have been cheerfully paid by all classes of householders, merchants, and importers. The amount of respect to the companies of householders, are called the company of the interfered with business success, and this war has again insurance, apart from that of companies whose resources are more than absorbed, transacted in the last three days is almost incredible. Some of the larger and more substantial companies say that their business of Tuesday and Wednesday has gone some way to replace their heavy losses; in many cases reinsurances having been made without any necessity. Too often vague fears have led men to pay heavy premiums for transferring their insurance accounts from an old and

trusted office to one not so strong.

The Ætns Insurance Company of Hartford has issued the following notice: "The losses of this Company at hicago will not exceed \$2,000,000, leaving an unimpaired capital of \$3,000,000, with a surplus of over \$1,000,000."

capital of \$3,000,000, with a surplus of over \$1,000,000."

The assets of the Company on the 1st of July last amounted to \$0,047,378 off.

The Market Fire Insurance Company have sent the following circular to all their agents:

Under the disastrons for at Chacago the Board of Directors have determined to suspend the business of the Company for the present. You will, therefore, abstain from taking risks or returning premiums. You may cancel policies, the unexamed premium to be returned at the closing up of the adding of the Company. Measures have been inaggrated to form at once a "New Market Fire Insurance Company," to take the piace of the old one that we have been so much intersectin, when I must that the agreeable relations with our friends will be resumed. You will collect in and remit for all policies issued, and report daily all your decines. Yours.

The Liverpool and London and Globe are yet unable to furnish guy precise estimate of their lossee. The mana-

prietors.

The Phoenix of Hartford have not yet ascertained the exact amount of their loss, but they roughly estimate it at \$60,000. They have a surplus of \$1,200,000.

The Royal has no loss failing on its New-York office. The mannacer of the Philadelphia branch has telegraphed that he has a risk of \$28,000. The assets of this Company

rhe North British and Mercantile of London roughly Fig. North British and Mercantile of London roughly everything being a total loss. The assets of the company are \$15,006,000. The head office in London has determined to pay all the losses, and to leave the assets here untouched. The following telegram by calle was received from J. W. Cater, the Chairman of the Company in London: "Settle all losses promptly. Draw at three days' sight. Subscribe \$5,000 for Chicago sufferers." The directors here have made arrangements with their bankers, Drawel & Co., for honoring all their drafts in accordance with this telegram, and the losses will be paid immediately. This action on the part of the London Company will relieve the money market here to the extent of \$2,000,000.

The Howard have sustained heavy losses, probably to the amount of \$275,000. But as they have \$785,000 assets, their position is not materially damaged. Their loss will about absorb their surplus, leaving their capital intect.

their position is not materially damaged. Their loss will about absorb their surplus, leaving their capital intect.

The International think that their loss cannot exceed \$450,000. They have a capital of \$600,000. and a surplus of over \$800,000. Judge Savage, the President of the Company, and President of the Board of Fire Underwriters, is aircady in Chicago. He took with him \$400,000 for the purpose of liquidating all claims against the Company as soon as possible.

The North American, after making a careful estimate of their liabilities, assume that their losses will not exceed \$250,000. The assets of the Company are \$771,000. They will, therefore be able, not only to pay all losses in full, but to continue their business with a good capital as a basis. Mr. Griswold, their agent, is in Chicago and is actively employed in ascertaining the exact loss.

Considerable anxiety has been felt since the great fire with regard to the position of the Connecticut Mutual Wife Insurance Company. The large assets of the Company (\$83,000,000) of course precluded any discussion as to their solvency; but the stockholders, knowing that the Company have \$5,000,000 loaned on mortgage in Chicago, have been naturally anxious about the value of their stock and the prospect of future dividends. The Trainstock and the prospect of future dividends. The Trainstock and the prospect of the degent of the Company in the ference to the Company's loans in Chicago:

Decar & Serena Serena Serena Serena Serena Mariford, which will stand. There is no possibility of losse we use as strong as ever.

Hartford, which will stand. There is no possibility of losse we are serenal.

clerks of the Astor of New-York, at No.164 Brondway. The clerks of the Astor of the condition of the condition of the condition that they could give. They had an agency of the condition that they could give. They had an agency of the condition of

are not taking any risks, and will not until they find out whether they will go on, or not, but they are canceling such policies as are presented to them for that purpose.

The Resolute of New-York, No. 151 Broadway, the eash capital of which is reported at \$250,000, did not know how they stood. They had a large line of risks in Chicago which will probably prove all losses. They were waiting for information.

or information.

At the Irving, No. 157 Broadway, James M. Wilson, Secretary, stated that their cash capital was \$200,000, and their suplus, \$115,000, making a total of \$315,000. They were heavily involved, and were not taking any risks. Their President had gone to Chicago to look after their interests, but had not sent any news yet. They could not name any figures, as they possessed no information of their losses. of their losses.

The Humboldt, No. 120 Broadway, stated their capital to be \$200,000 with a large surplus. They had liabilities to the amount of \$20,000 which would be paid upon ad-

to the amount of \$25,000 when the product of the amount of \$25,000 when the product of \$100,000, stated that they had withdrawn their agency from Chicago, and received no risks from there since last December. Whatever interests they did have in Chicago were reinsured in the Excelsior of this city. They did not expect to lose more than \$25,000 or \$30,000, and would send some one on to Chicago in the evening to straighten our matters.

out matters.

The Yonkers and New-York Company's officers, at No. 176 Broadway, stated that their assets were \$958,000, and that, although their risks in Chicago were beavy, they had been informed by telegraph that their losses would be less than \$300,000.

At the Kings County Company's office, No. 8 Pine-st., it was stated that their assets were \$258,000 and their risks in Chicago little more than \$40,000. Their probable loss was about \$.0,000.

was about \$.0,000.
At the Beekman Company's office. No. 172 Broadway, capital \$200,000. Their probable loss, as they had received no intelligence from Chicago. They had stopped business, and would do nothing in new risks until they learned where they stood.

At the Fireman's Fund Company, No. 167 Broadway, their capital was reported at \$150,000; they had no ngency in Chicago, and did not belive they would lose over \$20,000.

agency in Chicago, and did not belive they would be over \$20,000.

At the Firemen's Company, No. 153 Broadway, the capital was represented at \$204,000, and their Chicago liabilities at between \$50,000 and \$60,000, which were all reinsured in a local Chicago company. If this Chicago insurance company falled, then the Firemen's Company would be liable for all that the reinsuring company left unpaid on these insurances. They were confident that the Firemen's Company would be but slightly affected by it.

by it.

The Lenox Company of No. 158 Broadway report their net assets at about \$239,000, and their Chicago liabilities at \$30,000 or \$55,000. They believe their losses will be

at \$30,000 or \$35,000. They believe their losses will be about \$25,000.

The Lordlard Company of No. 152 Broadway, whose assets are reposted at \$1,715,395, and their Chicago llabilities at between \$70,000 and \$800,000, state that their Company will make up the amount lost by the fire, and will continue business as usual. A telegram had been received, stating the probable loss at less than \$1,000,000.

The Fulton Company of No. 152 Broadway report their losses as very heavy. They do not know the figures, and are not receiving new risks. They have reinsured in the Humbold Company, and do not know whether they will continue business or not.

The Mercantile Company of No. 156 Broadway report their capital \$275,600 and their greatest probable loss \$100,000. They had no agency in Cheago, and will continue business as usual.

The Mercantile Company of No. 166 Broadway report their capital \$25,50,60 and their greatest probable loss \$100,000. They had no agency in Chicago, and will continue business as usual.

The Columbia Company of No. 161 Broadway report their capital at \$60,000 and their surplus \$15,000. Their loss is merely nominal, and is stated at \$1,000.

The Relief Company of No. 149 Broadway, capital \$200,000, report their total Chicago liabilities at \$19,500. They state their probable loss at about \$40,000.

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They american Exchange Company of No. 141 Broadway report assets at \$277,000. They have an agency in Chicago, where their Secretary is at present. They say they have comparatively little in the burned district of Chicago, and that their probable loss will not be more than \$30,000. Their risks are principally in dwellinghouses. At the Home Company, No. 125 Broadway, there was much doubt as to the losses of the Company at Chicago. They admitted that they were heavy losers, but by scrutinizing the map of the burned district, they believed that they would not lose as much as was popularly supposed. They had sent their adjusters to Chicago, and were busily engaged in ascertaining their losses. They could not estimate the amount. It was stated by outside companies that the losses of the "Home" ranged between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and their surplus could not be much more, if even as much. Later in the day, however, the Company issued the following card:

The officers and directors of this Company fed authorised to assure the public that from the best information they have been able to obtain they lead confident that the lione will be able to pay sli in losses at Chicago and elsewhere, and have information they have been able to obtain they lead confident that the lione will be able to pay sli in losses at Chicago and elsewhere, and have an apple scenire left for the protection of its policy holders. They have also escriptin

\$2,00,000. How much to be an exceedingly high figure, known, but it is thought to be an exceedingly high figure, so much so as to impair their usefulness. They are working diffigurity, and will pay as promptly as they car. They are not taking any risks.

The Insurance Company of North America of No. 6

The Insurance Company of North America of No. 6 Pinest., report their assets at \$0,200,600, and their loss \$500,000. The Insurance Company of Pennsylvania of No. 6

The Insurance Company of Pennsylvania of No. 6 Pine-st, report assets at \$600,000, and do not know the amount of their risks in Chicago.

The National Company of Boston, of No. 6 Pine-\$L, report assets at \$1,000,000, and probable loss \$200,000.

The Excelsior Company of No. 130 Broadway, would impart no information. Their assets were \$33,229. They are taking no risks. Their neighbors state that their case is utterly hop-less, and they cannot recover.

The Lafayette Company report that they have but \$5,000 at risk in Chicago, and that their total assets are \$21,000.

16,000. The Citizens' Company of No. 156 Broadway report

The Citizens' Company of No. 156 Broadway report their assets at \$684.444, and their probable losses \$25,000. To their withdrawal of their Chicago agency is attributed their comparatively small loss.

The Atlantic Company of Brooklyn of No. 178 Broadway report their probable losses at \$250,000, and their assets at \$250,000, and their from Chicago, but will continue business as usual, a great number of their new risks coming from customers who have been insured in other and beavily affected The Greenwich Company of No. 155 Brondway report

The Continental Company of No. 102 Broadway state

that they do not know the amount of their liabilities, but profess to be able to pay and continue business. Their assets are \$2,555,200. Their general agent has gone to Chicago to adjust matters.

The Republic Company of No. 153 Broadway, report their extreme loss at \$200,000, and their assets at \$251,000. The New Amsterdam Company of No. 173 Broadway, say that they do not know their liabilities or losses, but have telegraphed for information, and have received no reply. They report that they are solvent, although neavy losers, and are not receiving any risks.

The Washington Company of No. 172 Broadway report that they do not know their liabilities. They believe they have not lost their surplus, which is about \$400,000. The £tna Company of No. 170 Broadway report that they do not advices and cannot estimate their probable loss. Their assets amount to \$450,000.

The Lamar Company report that they have received no advices and cannot estimate their probable loss. Their assets amount to \$450,000.

The Lamar Company report that they have received dispatches from their Chicago agents that their loss will be less than \$200,000, leaving the capital and a suplus of \$100,000 intact.

It is stated that the Independent of Boston have stopped on accourt of their Chicago losses, the amount of which is not known.

The People's Company of San Francisco are also heavily involved, but will probably continue.

The Narragansett Company of San Francisco, with assets of over \$1.800.000 gold, has an agency in Chicago, with

heavily involved, but will processly of Rhode Island will The Narragansett Company of Rhode Island will probably lose less than \$25,000.

The Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco, with assets of over \$1,800,000, gold, has an agency in Chicago, which reports direct to San Francisco, and consequently the amount of their loses cannot be ascertained. Their loss is estimated at \$300,000.

The Imperial Company of London report \$200,000 liabilities in Chicago, and \$100,000 probable loss. Their assets are reported at \$8,000,000, gold.

The Andes Company of No. 150 Broadway report a moderate lose, the figures of which are unknown.

The Germania Company of No. 175 Broadway will probably lose about \$150,000 or \$200,000.

The Merchants' Company of New-York, No. 169 Broadway, report a loss of \$15,800 and assets of \$45,000.

The Tradesmen's Company of New-York will probably lose \$25,000.

ops and fathers in God, call upon you to give at other The Tradesmen's Company of New-York will probably loss \$25,000. The following St. Louis companies have risks on Chicago property: American Central, \$850,000; Auchor, \$27,000; Cliffens', \$25,000. Boatman, \$20,000, and others with smaller amounts. The total in St. Louis companies is \$509,000. All losses will be paid.

The Boston Transcript says the Insurance companies of Boston, and especially those having agencies in Chicago, have suffered severely by the great fire. These are four in number: The National, the New-England, the Hide and Leather, and the Independent. A dispatch from the agent of the first named, received this morning, announces its losses to be upward of \$600,000. The officers of the New-England Co. estimate their loss at \$700,000, and voted this morning to suspend business for the present. The Hide and Leather Company's liabilities foot up nearly the same fligures and it has also stepped business. The Independent office activises its patrons to cancel their policies and relusure pending reports from their Chicago agency. Several other Boston offices are reported severely crippled, but we have not learned of further suspensions. The National Insurance Company of Boston will pay all their losses at maturity.

The Commerce Insurance Company of Albany is a The Commerce Insurance Company of Albany is a supersions.

heavy loser by the Chicago calamity, and its Board of Directors have resolved to suspend business for the present, and the former Vice-President, G. A. Van Allen, has been appointed receiver. It has sufficient assets to pay all its losses and provide for all outstanding risks, and it is expected that at an early day it may resume business again, or if not, a new company will be organized with the old name and influence.

Several San Francisco Fire Insurance Companies are ruined by the Chicago fire.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF ASSETS AND LOSSES. The following table, furnished to THE TRIBUNE by Mesers. J. H. & C. M. Goodsell of The Spee

ator, shows the assets and losses of various companies so far as known or estimated: Adristic, New-York City

American, New-York City

American, Philadelphia

Arctic, New-York

Boston, Boston

Brewers' and Malsters', N. Y. Brooklyn
Broadway, N. Y
Boatman's St. Louis
Beekman Fire, New-York City.
Commerce Fire, N. Y. City.... Commercial Union, England
Columbia, New-York City
Commercial, New-York City
Eastern, Bangor, Me
Empire City, N. Y
Exchange, N. Y
Exchange, N. Y
Eiot, Boston
Fireman's, N. Y
Fireman's Trust, Brooklyn
Globe Mutual, St. Louis
Girard, Philadelphia
Globe, New-York
Goardian, N. Y 672,212 00 226,269 00 Giode, New York Guardiau, N. Y. Gien's Falls, N. Y. Greenwich, N. Y. Gebhard, N. Y. Hoffman, N. Y. Hamboldt, N. Y. Hamblott, N. Y. Here, N. V. Howard, New-York City
Home, Columbus, Onio.
International, New-York City.
Irving Fire, New-York City.
Irving Fire, New-York City.
Imperial, England.
Importers' and Traders', N. Y.
Jefferson, N. Y.
Jefferson, N. Y.
Lancaster, Penu
Iznox, N. Y.
Lancaster, Penu
Iznox, N. Y.
Lawrence, Boston.
Lorillard Fire, New-York City.
Market Fire, New-York City.
Market Fire, New-York City.
Market Fire, New-York City.
Manhattan, New-York City.
Merchants', Providence
Merchants', Providence
Merchants', Boston.
Montauk, N. Y.
Ilanufacturers', Boston.
Metropolitan, N. Y. 443,690 00 1,480,464 00 National, Baugor, Me.
North American, Boaton.
New-York Equitable.
New-York Bowery
New-York, N. Y.
New-York, N. Y.
New-Amsterdam Fire, New-York City.
N. Brit, & Mercantile, London and Edinburgh.
North American Fire, New-York City.
Phelic, San Francisco, Cal.
Phelix, Brooklyn.
Park N. Y.
People's, N. Y.
People's, N. Y.
Penisylvania.
Queen, England.
Resolute, N. Y.
Butter, N. Y.
Sterling, N. Y.
Sturdender, N. Y.
United States, New-York.
Union, Bringor, Me.
Washington, Boston.
Westebester County, N. Y.
Williamsburgh City, N. Y. 392,278 00 432,638 35 1,340,521 88 2,000,000 770,304 95 1,777,266 66 1,858,900 00 443,557 00

247,027

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND — SUBSCRIPTIONS OPENED—CONTRIBUTIONS FLOWING IN LIB-ERALLY-A MEETING OF AMERICANS CALLED LONDON, Oct. 11 .- The chief topic of interest

here, in all circles, is the calamity which has overtaken Chicago. At the clubs, news-rooms, in the parlors of hotels, and wherever men were assembled, the appalling disaster was talked about, and the brief accounts discussed which have been transmitted through the cables. At first the telegrams were regarded as greatly exagcerated, but as each succeeding dispatch confirmed and persent of the losses, and private advices began to be received, a feeling of deep sympathy was aroused, and a desire was manifested to contribute in some effective manner to the relief of the sufferers. This disposition was quickly directed in the proper channel by prominent gentlemen and firms opening subscription lists, and volunteering to receive and forward contribuand other American bankers were among the first to take active measures in this behalf. The subscriptions are already flowing in liberally, and a large sum of noney will be telegraphed to the order of proper persons

money will be telegraphed to the order of proper persons in America within a few days.

At Liverpool a committee has been organized, who have already made arrangements to dispatch a cargo of food and clothing for the destitute poor at Chicago. No time will be lost, as the funds for the purpose have been

subscribed and paid in. Mr. Schenck, the U. S. Minister, has issued an invitation to all Americans in and near London to meet at the Langham Hotel, to-morrow, for the purpose of organiz-

ing relief committees. Gen. Adam Badeau, the U. S. Consul General, has sent circular to all the consuls and consular agents within his jurisdiction, requesting their active aid and partici-pation in the work of collecting and forwarding contribu-

tions, within their respective territories.

The Times, this morning, has a leader on the subject. It deplores the fire, the news of which is brought by cable, and hopes the dispatches may have magnified the Americans and in the resources of Chicago, and earnestly wishes that the unfortunate city and its suffering inabitants may promptly recover from the effects of the

Other journals make the same topic prominent. Sevstarving people of Lancashire, and declare that Euglishrestore the city, which has been regarded as a monument

of American enterprise. CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL BISHOPS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.-The Protestant Episcopal Bishops, now assembled here, have published the

copal Bishops, now assembled here, have published the following circular letter:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protesiant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Dear Brethern: A conflagration, perhaps unparalicied in the history of Christendom in its extent and in the magnitude of the losses it has occasioned, has swept over the rich and presperous City of Chicago, leaving it in ruins, consiguing many persons to death in one of its most dreadful forms, reducing many from wealth to poverty, and many more from competence to the verge of starvation. In the presence of so fearful a calamity, when the arm of God is laid bare before us, while yet His bounties are continued to us and you, and some of you are enriched with a large share of His temporal gifts, we, your bishops and fathers in God, call upon you to give at once from your wealth, and even from your poverty, freely, gladly, and liberally, in aid of our beavily afflicted brethen in Chicago. And we ask that in every conflagration in our diocese and missionary jurisdictions, collections be made on the 18th of October, or as soon thereafter as may be, and be at once remitted to the treasurer of each diocese, to be by him forwarded to Chicago.

We remain faithfully and lovingly your bishops and pastors, B. B. Shift, Presiding Bishop and Bisbop of Kentucky; Charles P. McLivaure, Hishop of Ohio; Kentucky; Charles P. McLivaure, Hishop of Ohio; Kentucky; Charles P. McLivaure, Hishop of Ohio; Mentucky, Bishop of Maryland, and 44 other bishops.

which would shelter some 100,000 people from the weather. Special trains, loaded with tents and blankets have already started from Jeffersonville and Phil adelphia for Chicago under trusty officers. That from Philaphia will arrive at Chicago by noon to-mo rrow.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE BOSTONIANS. WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 11 .- The following

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 11.—The IDHOWING was telegraphed to Boston to day, viz:

EXECUTIVE MARSION, VASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

To the Hom. Samuel Hooper, Loston, Mass.: Would it not be well for the good people of Boston to dispense with the ceremony and expense of a public reception on the occasion of my visit to your city, and to appropriate such portion of the fund set apart for that purpose as is deemed advisable for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago disaster! I am sure such a course would please me.

U. S. GRANT.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CANADA ADMITTED DUTY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11 .- The Secretary of the Treasury, this morning, received telegrams from London and Canada inquiring if clothing, blankets, &c., for the people of Chicago would be admitted free of duty. The Secretary immediately replied that such good to Collectors.

AN APPEAL FROM THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 .- The Knights Templar of Chicago have issued the following notice to the Sir Knights of the United States:

Any money intrusted to Dr. Vincent L. Hurlburt, No. 1,078 Prairie ave., or to George R. Chittenden, No. 364 Michigan ave., for the relief of distressed Sir Knights or Scottish Rite Masons, will be gratefully received.

CONTRIBUTIONS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH. The following contributions were reported by telegraph yesterday from the places named:

by telegraph yesterday from the places named:
ALBANY—Printers' Union, \$250; Grand Commandery of
Knights Templar, \$2,000.
WASHINGTON—Clerks in Interior Department, \$4,000;
Legislature convened to legalize a loan of \$100,000, \$25,000
of the amount already forwarded; Post-Office Department, \$2,400; Board of Steamboat Inspectors, \$20; Illinois Republican Association, \$4,002; Masons, \$1,500.
SYRACUSE—A large quantity of clothing and bedding
sent.

ent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Common Council, \$5,000.

PROVIDENCE—A. & W. Sprague, \$10,000.

HUDSON, N. Y.—Citizens meeting, \$5000.

SARATOGA—Meeting of citizens, \$1,000; Walworth Hose

Co., \$125. PITTSFIELD, Mass.—From citizens, \$5,500, and a quantity of clothing.

of clothing. LYNN, Mass.—Citizens' meeting, \$5,000. Boston—Firemen, \$5 each, \$2,500; total subscriptions BOSTON—FIFEIRED, & Carlot Boston Boston Brokers, \$11,000.
PORTLAND, Me.—Citizens' meeting, \$11,000.
PORTLAND, Me.—Citizens' meeting, \$100,000; Commercial PHILADELPHIA—Board of Brokers, \$2,000; Codd Fellows', Grand Lodge, \$1,000.
NEW ORLEANS.—Gov. Warmouth, \$1,000; Dr. Meyer,

NEW ORLEANS.—Gov. Warmouth, \$1,000; Dr. Meyer, \$1,000.

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THE ERIE RAILROAD RELIEF TRAIN. The Eric Relief Train for Chicago left the Eric Rallroad depot in Jersey City at 9:45 o'clock yester-day morning. A large crowd assembled to witness the departure of the train. Col. James Fisk, jr., superintended the arrangements in person. The train consisted of seven cars heavily laden with provisions. Mr. Geo. Crouch went with it as supercargo, and will deliver the freight to the Mayor of Chicago. The train averaged about 50 miles an hour to Port Jervis. It reached Susquehanna at 3:05 p. m., and was last reported at Elmira making unprecedented time to that point. Dense crowds of enthusiastic people were assembled at the depots in the principal towns, and many attempted to throw bun-

dles on the train as it fiew past,
A. LETTER FROM JAMES PISK, Jr.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: We received to-day since the departure of the lightning relief train at 10 o'clock this morning, over 10,000 consignments for the sufferers at Chicago, which were forwarded by the express train at 7 o'clock this evening. It would be almost impossible to enumerate the contents of the packages or their value, but a far as we can judge, taking the entire shipment, nothing could be more appropriate had a month been occupied in the selection. I find that in a single consignment there were shipped 100 coats, 100 pairs of trowsers, 100 vests, while another consignment included 400 barrels of sugar and coffee, and still another con-isted of 100 barrels of

and comee, and still another consisted of 190 barrels of flour. A person competent to judge, who inspected the goods ferwarded to Chicago by this single train, estimated their cash value at over \$100,000.

We have, from appearance, as much if not more to receive to-morrow, which we shall forward by our express trains only at 9 a. m., 12 m., 5 p. m., and 7 p. m.

Yours with respect,

New-Fork, Oct. 11, 1871.

er of the Committee appointed t sufferers by the Chicago conflagra lowing additional subscriptions r 8:0 H. Weidmann & Co... 50 Peckheimer, Good-1,000 Employés at ditto.... 100 Dinkelspiel, Rothfeld Graham .... Estate Rob.B. Minturn 500 Robb & Drummond.
500 Henry Berby & Co...
2,000 Murray, Ferris & Co...
500 A. R. Whitney.
500 Wn. Knisely & Co...
500 D. W. Richards & Co.
100 R. Hoe & Co...
500 Clerk & Walt, Bree109 voort & Co...
Thos. Prosser & Son.
5,000 Jss. Renwick.
530 Eggleston & Co...
C. H. Dabney.
J. J. Goodwin.
10,000 A. A. Iselin & Co... Waglor & Co.... Wilson G. Hunt... J. E. Todhunte Wilson G. Hunt.
J. E. Todhunter.
Blake Bros. & Co.
George C. Ward.
Dooley & Bros.
Washington & Cuiver.
Delaware and Hudson
Canal Co.
Raritan Woolen Mills
The Muttal Life Ins.
Co. of N. Y., F. &
Winston, President.
Rob't Lenox Kennedy
John Sutherland.
Smith & Lawrence.
Sultpaches, Geitternan & Wedells.

Porter, Day & Co...
500 Robinson & Cox.
1,000 James Tinker...
John T. Metcalfe
1,000 Woods, Lowry & Co...
1,000 W. V. Deforest & Co. 

Graham, Doisett & Co
F. A. Abbott
Henry K. Motley...
The Goodyear india
Glove Manut. Co...
Miller & Co...
Amos Robt. Eno...
Hoadley, Eno & Co...
J. S. Morgan & Co.
(London)...
Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Clerks of the Meriden 100 J. A. Bream.
100 Mr. U.
100 Leander T. Savage ...
Salesmen at Tiffany &
100 Co.'s.
1,000 Park Fire Ins. Co.
1,000 Edward N. Duer.
500 Hunter, Adams & Co.
M. Folsom.
5,000 John S. Martin & Co.
5,000 Earl & Lane
Doty, Mansfield & Co. 5,000 Earl & Lane Doty, Mansfield & Co. 51 Hallett, Seaver, Bur-500 Bobinson, Lord & Co. 10 Delamater & Cum-

E. Morrison..... Joseph L. Lewis. W. & J. Sloan....

500 Co. 100 1,000 William J. Stitt & Co. 100 1,000 G. L. Morrison. 10 100 100 Total \$109,243 100 Reported, Oct. 10. 82,082 100 Grand total ... \$191,325 MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN-THIRTEEN THOU-SAND DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED. The Brooklyn Academy of Music was com-

pletely filled, last evening, by the charitable citizens who See Fourth Page.

5,000 mings.
T. L. Coler & Co....
200 Belt & Cellery.
500 Fitch & Bennett
1,000 W. Thompson & Co...
1,000 Vanderboget, Jones &

5,000 W. H. Race 10,000 The Clipper Mower 1,000 W. D. Con, by J. Bartlett, President W. D. Conkiln. W. M. Staltup & Co. 1,000 Henry Crocker 1,000 B. Halstead. 1,000 B. Halstead. 1,000 B. Halstead. 1,000 B. Conkiln. 2 M. Staltup & Co. 1,000 B. Halstead. 1,000 B. Halstead. 1,000 D. Gammeyer & Co.

## PRICE FOUR CENTS.

INAUGURATION OF NOAH PORTER.

THE CEREMONIES YESTERDAY-ADDRESSES OF

VALE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

New-Haven, Oct. 11 .- The inauguration of Prof. Noah Porter as President of Yale College brought together a very large number of the graduates, giving the town the appearance of Commencement day. The rain was not a welcome concomitant of the exercises. part of which suffered severely by it. The addresses of ex-President Woolsey and his successor were, of course the events of the day, and, with the procession, illumina tion and reception made up the principal parts of the

ADDRESS OF EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY I am happy that I can give thanks to God for his bless ing upon this College, and upon the administration of its affairs during the last quarter of a century. Never were its prospects and hopes brighter than at this present moment. And I rejoice that I can commit the office. which I now formally resign, into the hands of one who is perfectly well acquainted with the affairs of the College, who has been tested by an official connection with commands, as I believe, the respect and confidence of all-of the public, the trustees, the graduates, and the

I commit this charter and this seal; a charter which in the simplicity and liberality has long provided an enlight. ened and efficient government over the institution, and which, as I hope and believe, by the recent change in one of its provisions, will more effectually pledge the 4,500 living graduates to active measures for its prosperity; and a scal, which has been uffixed with rare moderation to questionable degrees, and which, I augur vill be the certificate of true scholarship, as well as of high scientific and literary reputation, hereafter.

GOVERNING POWER OF THE COLLEGE. to defend the principles upon which I, together with my colleagues, have endeavored to exercise the power committed to us by the corporation in instructing and gov erning the College. I cannot, however, forbear to mention three points in which the faculties have been greatly favored-so greatly, indeed, that if they have been unsuccessful, the fault must be laid not at the door of the corporation, but somewhere else. One of these is the confidence which the corporation has reposed in them. With scarcely an exception, no law has been passed, no officer appointed, unless after full consultation and ex change of views between the Boards of Control and of Instruction. And hence, if there are defects in our system, the faculties are, as they ought to be, mainly responsible: if an inefficient or unfaithful officer comes into a chair of instruction, the faculties, who know him best, and not the corporation, are to bear whatever con sure is justly due. And growing out of this wise liberty conceded to the

officers there is another favorable point in the position of the college officers-that, while the general tradition of what a college ought to be is tolerably fixed, change have constantly taken place with the enlargement of the corps of instructors, with the raising of the standard of larship, and with the demand for a higher education in the country. The best thing about the changes is that they have been made in all quietness, without flourish of trumpets, each at its time, and not all at once, dictated not by that adding to the celat of the institution. Thus, in the academic department, the Senior year is worth vastly more to the student than it was 25 years ago; the methods of instruction have been greatly proved; several of the modern languages have been introduced; the system of examinations is according to their attainments; and optional studies are allowed, without at all overthrowing the old curriculum So also in the Scientific School the requisitions for entrance have been made more severe at the risk of de terring many candidates, and the means of instruction have been increased by the self-denial and zeal of the processors, until the school, in its sphere, takes the highest lank in the judgment of the whole country. And to mention but one other mark of progress, the recent cultargement of the course for graduates in philology and science, brought about by the professors themselves, is a most hopeful indication of the future usefulness and in fluence of the university. So may it ever be; may the spirit of true science, ever ready to diffuse itself, and acting on a well conceived plan, be more and more the spirit of Yale College, emanating from the teaching faculties and encouraged by the corporation.

There is a third particular to which I wish to call attention, in which we are, as I think, greatly favored: 10 is that the President, by tradition and in conformity with a right view prevailing here, takes an active part in the

ome, these advantages, as they seem to me to be, will come, these advantages, as the years of the be retained in the institution. And there is another thing which I hope will always be present here, with the hope that as long as the College lasts, it will be the abode of religion, of teachers who believe in Christ and lead a religious life, and of scholars who feel that a noble char acter is something infinitely more precious than learning. I am happy to quote Mr. Huxley's opinion that " some form of religion and morality is essential to true educa tion," and his acknowledgement of what religious influ ence has done in this good work. May I not say the nthat the question of a religious education is answered for us in the affirmative by the judgments of those who have no fixed belief in the supernatural origin of religio those, then, who do believe that it is from beaven, hesitate about advancing further still, or be afraid to say that not only the benevolent, purifying tendencies of Christianity, but its truths and authority also require that they should, in all fit ways, imbue their pupils in the common faith? Parents, that is, the great majority of them, expect this, and rather blame the colleges for the neglect of a religious rather blame the colleges for the neglect of a religious training than for going too far in that direction. In educated Christian men now, brought as they are under the influences of Church his brought as they are under the influences of Church history, of an improved exegesis, and of a growing sense of the common brotherhood of Christians, brings them to mearly the same views—to "the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God." For instance, when that noble man, Dr. Wayland, was alive, one who was not a Baptist might have been sure that he would be the guide of young minds into a pure and lofty Christianity. But some one will present another difficulty—the attitude which religion must take toward some of the decripas of nuclear acceptance.

But some one will present another difficulty—the attitude which religion must take toward some of the doctrines of modern science—for science has its dogmas, some of them half proved, new-fangled, which is as much the fashion to admit on insufficient evidence, as it is for some schools of philosophers to deny even the possibility of revelation. I can only say in regard to such imagined difficulties that, when the scientific doctrine is not yet received, but is knocking for admission at the door of truth, it cannot have fixed relations to established truth; that the sciences built on observation of nature and those built on the primary convictions of man and on historical evidence cannot be really hostic; and that the Christian mind must be a narrow one or a skeptical one which stands in dread of every new discovery, or every new theory, proceeding from scientific men. As for the rest, we must rely on those devout men in our scientific chairs, who are ever ready to avow their faith in Christ, to encounter those theories of rash scientists which are more to be feared for the spirit they show, than for the facts alleged in their behalf.

FAREWELL WORDS.

FAREWELL WORDS. And now I close this my last official act with the prayer to God that this may ever be a Christian College, in the highest and best sense. May its graduates go forth to bless the world as men of principle, and as they advance in life may they ever retain a just and fond af-

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PORTER. I need make no apology for selecting as my theme the Higher Education of the country. An occasion like the present would, under any circumstances, require me to apeak of this subject in some of its aspects. It cannot be avoided at the present time, when the entire theory of higher education is so generally and so carnestly dis-cussed. Perhaps never did this subject occupy the thoughts of so many persons and occupy them so ear-nestly. It certainly never excited more active controversy, or provoked more various or confident criti ism, or was subjected to a greater variety of experiments than with us in these passing years. The reeducation are not merely acitated by reforms; they are rather convulsed by a revolution—so unsettled are the